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Peter Sparks Named Chief of Preservation Office

Peter G. Sparks has been appointed chief of the Preservation Office of the Library of Congress, effective February 17, 1981. Dr. Sparks, who is in charge of the Institute of Energy Conversion of the University of Delaware, will bring broad conservation experience to the Library's conservation and preservation activities. He succeeds Norman J. Shaffer, who became chief of the Library's Photoduplication Service in January 1980. Donald F. Wisdom, who has served as acting chief in the interim, will return to his duties as chief of the Serial Division.

A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Sparks received his bachelor's and doctor's degrees from the University of Pennsylvania in 1961 and 1968. He was a research fellow at the University of Pennsylvania in advanced research projects during his doctoral studies, and did postdoctoral work at the National Institutes of Health. He has also served as a research associate engaged in postdoctoral studies in applied physics at Cornell University from 1968 to 1969.

Dr. Sparks joined the University of Delaware faculty in 1969, where he started the Department of Art Conservation Training, and taught art conservation and chemistry. Since then, he has served the university as administrator in the Department of Chemistry, directed the graduate program for the training of art conservators, and has recently managed the day-to-day operations and development of programs for the Institute of Energy Conversion.

A veteran of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dr. Sparks is a member of the Society of Sigma Psi, the American Institute of Conservation, and the International Institute of Conservation. He is past editorof the *Journal* of the American Institute of Conservation and is currently president of the board of the Conservation Center for Artistic and Historic Artifacts, a conservation regional center in Pennsylvania. He has lectured on art and paper conservation, and in collaboration with a colleague, developed an advanced suction table

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Peter G. Sparks

for the treatment of art on paper.

As chief of the Library's Preservation Office, Dr. Sparks will be responsible for coordinating library-wide activities relating to conservation, preservation, and maintenance of all library books and materials. The diversified activities of the Binding Office, the Preservation Research and Testing Office, the Preservation Microfilming Office, the Restoration Office, and the National Preservation Program Office will be under his direction and coordination. He will act as the director of a national clearinghouse for reference and information services to other Federal agencies, universities, libraries, and other institutions on matters of conservation and preservation for posterity, as well as the spokesman for the Library on matters relating to conservation and preservation of library and other materials.

At present Dr. Sparks and his wife, Bonnie, and their children, Catherine and Gavin, live in Kennett Square, Pa.

In recruiting for this position, the Library was assisted by a search committee made up of H. Joanne Harrar, director of libraries, University of Maryland, who served as chair; Gordon R. Williams, director of the Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, Ill.; and David C. Weber, director of Stanford University libraries, Stanford, Calif.

Archivist Visits LC

Robert M. Warner, who became on July 15 Archivist of the United States, visited the Library of Congress on November 3. He expressed interest in cooperation between the National Archives and the Library of Congress in matters of mutual concern, particularly in the preservation of materials.

Dr. Warner received his bachelor's degree from Muskingum College and his master's and doctorate, both in history, from the University of Michigan. Before his appointment as Archivist, he was professor in the Department of History and in the School of Library Science at the University of Michigan, chair of the planning committee for the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library, and director of the Michigan Historical Collections.

Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, Mr. Warner, and Assistant Librarian for Research Services John C. Broderick.

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Library Activities

Recently The Librarian of Congress hosted a lunch for retiring Member of Congress Lucien N. Nedzi, who has served for the last seven years as either chair or vice chair on the Joint Committees on the Library. Present were Library officials and Members of Congress John Brademas and William R. Ratchford; William M. Cochrane, chief clerk, Joint Committee on the Library; and Cynthia Szady, assistant chief clerk. Dr. Boorstin thanked Mr. Nedzi for his unfailing support of the Library of Congress and its programs. An autographed copy of Treasures of the Library of Congress *was presented to Mr. Nedzi.*

Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, and Mrs. Boorstin celebrated his 5th anniversary as Librarian on Monday, November 10, with coffee and cake in his office.

Senator Howard Baker gave a dinner on November 20 in the Great Hall to introduce President-Elect and Mrs. Reagon to Republican Members of Congress. Shown are The Librarian of Congress and Mrs. Boorstin looking on as Mrs. Baker greets the guests of honor.

APPENDIX

Semiannual Report on Developments at the Library of Congress
April 1, 1980, Through September 30, 1980

Office of The Librarian

Collections Development Office

The overall effort of the Collections Development Office (CDO) continued to be directed toward the planned growth, preservation, and accessibility of the Library's research collections in all formats. In the conviction that collection building that ignores the bibliographic control and organization, the housing and preservation, and ultimately the servicing of materials is unrealistic and detrimental, CDO has moved toward the issuance of policies, directives, and guidelines that reflect or incorporate these factors. In September, as part of a continuing open discussion of these objectives, a seminar was held for more than 50 recommending officers to acquaint them with current activities of the Collections Development Office and to review recent developments that have an impact on recommending activities.

In planning for cooperative arrangements for resource sharing, three important categories of materials were given priority consideration: U.S. state documents, U.S. local histories, and ethnic publications. Many of these materials are of purely local interest and would generally be more appropriate for the collections of state libraries or other local repositories. The 5th Assembly of State Librarians, meeting at the Library in April, afforded an excellent opportunity to discuss these matters. The state librarians were very receptive to the proposal that joint efforts at the national, state, and local level be made for the collection and preservation of these materials. In September, a three-part questionnaire on state, local history, and ethnic publications was sent by CDO to state libraries and historical societies and to selected university and public libraries, inquiring about their policies and practices in collecting, preserving, and servicing state documents, local history materials, and local ethnic publications. Response to the questionnaire has been excellent, and the results are now under study.

Of increasing importance during the past six months has been the continuing close liaison established with the Collection Management and Development Committee of the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and the work toward the mapping of a national collection development plan. While the Library of Congress is not a member of the RLG, compelling parallel interests make coordination imperative. Two major projects are of particular interest: one is the standardization of acquisitions policy statements according to the Library of Congress Classification System, so that each member library can compare the level of collecting in a given subject with all other libraries; and the other, as a product of the first, is the preparation of a Collection Development Conspectus summarizing the intensity of collecting in every given subject in each library of RLG. This second effort will ultimately lead to a sharing of resources through the assignment of primary collecting responsibilities. In coordination with this project, CDO has proceeded to prepare a concordance of the Library's acquisitions policies according to the standards adopted by the RLG's Collection Management and Development Committee.

Progress was made on reviewing and updating the Library's acquisitions policy statements. A revision of APS 19, Manuscripts, was formally approved. It defines the Library's present policy concerning personal papers and organizational archives, both U.S. and foreign, manuscripts in microform, and facsimile editions. Work also continued on drafting new acquisitions policies for the fine arts and the performing arts and for foreign official publications, particularly those below the national level.

In the area of acquisition, increased attention was paid to replacing lost works.

The Selection Office intensified its efforts to review the collections for possible discard. Materials in categories no longer acquired by the Library of Congress were removed according to guidelines prepared by CDO. These included bulletins of state agricultural experiment stations, which were transferred to NAL, and broken sets of official publications of U.S. towns, cities, and counties no longer within the scope of the Library's acquisitions policies. Uncataloged arrearages in the Scandinavian, Dutch, German, and Hispanic languages, as well as South Asian publications in English, were also reviewed and materials outside the scope of Library policies were removed.

Microforms, which are being added to the collections in increasing numbers both as original acquisitions and as products of the preservation program, represent an area requiring improved bibliographic control. CDO prepared several statements outlining the requirements, from the perspective of service, for controlling and cataloging serials on microform and the need to solve microform cataloging problems posed by the adoption of AACR 2 and participation in CONSER.

The custodial assignments and responsibilities of the various divisions of the Library have remained relatively static since 1960. An interdepartmental Custody Committee, chaired by the technical officer of CDO, was established by The Deputy Librarian to revise and update the existing regulations. The major part of the task was accomplished by the end of the fiscal year.

The Preservation Policy Committee forwarded a comprehensive preservation plan to The Deputy Librarian in May, and the Advisory Committee on the Expanded Use of the Copyright Deposit Collection, established with the charge to explore the feasibility of making segments of the Copyright Deposit Collection an integral and accessible part of the Library's Americana collections, submitted a report with recommendations in the late spring.

The Evaluations Office noted that the number of requests for evaluations of gifts to the Library of Congress has increased steadily during the past several years. In 1980, it was 30 percent higher than in the previous year.

Office of Planning and Development

The Planning Office has four major projects underway. The first is to develop a new program for the acquisition, processing, and (possibly) servicing of microforms. The project is being directed by the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services and entails a major rethinking of the Library's treatment of microforms. The probable results of the project will be streamlined procedures that permit more microforms to be acquired than at present, then cataloged faster, and with more analytics.

The second project is to investigate the possibility of developing an economic and effective COM catalog to serve as a supplement to the on-line catalog and the main card catalog. Budget cuts have forced abandonment of an earlier plan for comprehensive add-on card catalogs. The Planning Office has worked with Processing Services, Research Services, and the Congressional Research Service in an investigation of remaining options, which are mainly various configurations of COM catalogs.

The third project is continuing the work of the Retrieval Advisory Group (RAG). In particular, the office has worked with RAG subcommittees to develop recommendations for standard full-format displays in both MUMS and SCORPIO and for a system permitting multifile retrieval (for example, retrieval in a single search of records in the BIBL and LCCC files). Other continuing RAG projects involve developing recommendations for (1) unambiguous command language in MUMS and SCORPIO and (2) an on-line system more easily used by the inexperienced or casual system user.

Finally, the office is working with the Associate Librarian for National Programs and representatives of a number of reference units on plans for a Cooperative Reference Exchange to be held at the Library in September 1981. This program will acquaint reference librarians from the Western Council of State Libraries with the way the Library does its reference work and offer them an opportunity to swap ideas and experiences with reference people here. The program will be funded by the state libraries concerned.

Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity

Fiscal year 1980 was designated as the Transition Year for Affirmative Action—a year when the program would be thoroughly analyzed and restructured in order to increase its effectiveness in achieving its goals. The most significant accomplishment of the year was the development of an all new Affirmative Action Plan for fiscal 1981. The plan differs from previous plans in that its objectives are more clearly spelled out and each of its major program elements is designed to contribute specifically toward meeting the objectives in meaningful and measurable ways. The plan reaffirms the Library's policy of nondiscrimination and affirmative action and establishes as its main goal the elimination of underrepresentation of minorities and women in the Library's work force.

The Women's Program Office completed a report on the status of women of the Library. The report showed that, from fiscal years 1977 to 1979, the percentage of women division chiefs increased from 16 to 31 percent, women assistant chiefs from 20 to 27 percent, women in super-grade positions (GS 16-18) from 12 to 15 percent, and women at grades GS-13 and above from 25 to 29 percent. In 1978-79, the proportion of women section heads increased from 39 to 48 percent.

The same report revealed that between January 1977 and August 1979, part-time employment of women increased by 196 percent.

Reducing the backlog of discrimination conplaints awaiting investigation continued to be the major objective of the Equal Employment Opportunity Compliance Office. A staff member was detailed to the office on a full-time basis to the position of counselor and plans were formulated for a full-time staff so the office can process complaints on a more timely basis.

At the end of March, 14 informal and 70 formal complaints were pending. From April to September, 75 new informal complaints and one reinstatement were received; eight informal complaints became formal. Thirty-eight complaints were resolved

during the six-month period and, at the end of the year, 53 informal and 69 formal complaints were pending.

Legislation Relating to the Library

On July 21, the House of Representatives passed the Legislative Branch Appropriation bill (H.R. 7593) for fiscal year 1981. The bill as passed by the House contains an appropriation of $176,844,000 for the Library of Congress. At the end of the fiscal year, the Senate had not acted on the House bill, so the Library is operating under continuing resolution (Public Law 96-369) through December 15 which allows for expenditures for the legislative branch in 1981 at the level of the House-passed bill. (The continuing resolution was subsequently extended through June 15, 1981.)

Included in the House bill were funds for the Architect of the Capitol, Library Buildings and Grounds, in the amount of $773,000 which, together with $250,000 already available, will provide funds for the conceptual and preliminary planning for the restoration and fire protection work of the Jefferson and Adams Buildings, including design work and the development of detailed working drawings and specifications.

S. 2517 and H.R. 6994 to rename the Library of Congress Building and the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building as the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building and the Library of Congress John Adams Building, respectively, were introduced by Senator Claiborne Pell and Congressman Lucien Nedzi on April 1. The Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, Committee on House Administration, held hearings on May 7 and the bill was reported to the full committee. S. 2517, the Senate version, was reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration on May 7 (Senate Report No. 96-687) and passed the Senate on May 14. The bill was considered and passed by the House on June 3 and the President approved the measure on June 13 (P.L. 96-269).

On July 23, Mr. Nedzi introduced H.R. 7805 to authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984. Hearings were held before the Committee on House Administration on September 25. The bill was reported as amended by the committee authorizing $740,000 for fiscal year 1982, $890,000 for 1983, and $990,000 for 1984. (Subsequently passed by both House and Senate, this bill was signed into law (P.L. 96-522) on December 12.)

Library Buildings and Space

The second half of the fiscal year was filled with significant achievements in the James Madison Memorial Building, beginning with an impressive building dedication ceremony on April 24. Construction was largely completed and, with the exception of some special purpose areas, most building space was accepted by the Architect of the Capitol and turned over to the Library. All of the major art works, except the decorative screen at the main entrance, were completed, as were the Madison Memorial Hall and the interior courtyard. At the end of September, the contractor was still correcting building deficiencies and working on some of the major mechnical and electronic systems.

Many more people occupied the building as the Congressional Research Service move was completed; the Copyright Office moved from Crystal City, the Computer Room was relocated from the Adams Building, the Health Services Office moved from the Adams Building, and the move of the Exchange and Gift Division from the Navy Yard began at year's end. By the end of September, Madison occupancy was estimated at 1,722 staff members or about 43 percent of the projected final occupancy. The next major moves, to begin in January, include the Automated Systems Office, Processing Services, and the Law Library.

Planning efforts continued for future space utilization and the Architect of the Capitol awarded a contract to Arthur Cotton Moore/Associates to initiate preliminary design work on the renovation and restoration of the older Library buildings. The study is to be completed in March. While detailed planning continued, the Architect of the Capitol's resident Library engineering staff began demolition of temporary partitions on the first and second floors of the Thomas Jefferson Building. The work was largely completed by the end of the fiscal year.

Management

Automated Systems Office

During the six months ending September 30, the Automated Systems Office (ASO) emphasized increasing the efficiency of the data processing operations themselves, improving current application systems, and developing new systems that will contribute significantly to increased staff productivity. The specific objective requiring the greatest attention was the smooth transition to computer service in the Madison Building.

In the Madison Building, installation of data communication cables was accomplished ahead of schedule and computer terminals were installed, tested, and ready when users needed them. Most of the

relocation of the Computer Center from the Adams Building to the Madison Building took place on the July 4 weekend without interruption of service. The smooth changeover also included participation of seven vendor organizations and involved the scheduling and coordination of 225 separate activities.

During this six-month period, a number of improvements were made to increase the reliability and efficiency of operation of the Library's computer equipment. A system was installed to track the history of equipment breakdowns and vendor service, and several software tools were acquired to make equipment utilization more efficient and to simplify the diagnosis and correction of problems when they occur. New disk equipment was acquired to provide less expensive and more reliable on-line storage. The new interruptible power supply system installed to keep equipment running during temporary power outages functioned flawlessly through a series of brownouts during the summer.

In the area of development, an improved methodology was adopted in July to provide a mechanism for reviewing new software at critical stages to uncover and correct potential problems early and a more efficient structured approach to design and programming. A project management system was acquired to assist in planning and monitoring progress of software development efforts. Generalized data base management software was obtained and installed which, when fully utilized, will make it possible to offer faster, more economical, and more versatile programming support to the Library's various business application users.

Several projects are underway to generalize facility software, to share data bases between software systems, and to increase the efficiency of facilities already in place. A major accomplishment in this area was providing SCORPIO search access to the large bibliographic data base built by the MUMS system, eliminating the need for a separate search-oriented data base containing the same information. This was an important step toward the integration of these systems into one Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS), which will make accurate, up-to-date information available to all users.

Work began on the processing of brief machine-readable retrospective records copied from Library of Congress shelflists. This project, carried out under an agreement with the Carrollton Press, Inc., and estimated to take four or five years, will expand the machine-readable data base by about 5.2 million catalog records from shelflists covering most of the classed collections, maps, and music, to supplement the existing file of full MARC bibliographic data.

Buildings Management Division

The Library's Special Police Force, one of this division's many support services, offered figures on visitors to the Library, indicating an increasing number of both tourists and readers. May was the most popular month for visitors, with 143,000 people passing through the Library's doors. The months of April and May also saw actual increases in the numbers of visitors in those months over previous years.

Personnel and Labor Relations Office

The last six months of fiscal 1980 continued to be as busy for all offices of the Personnel and Labor Relations Office as the first half of the year. The large numbers of reductions-in-force (RIFs) involved extensive counseling of affected staff members. The number of RIFs increased from three during the first part of the year involving 13 staff members to 16 affecting 123 staff members during the second half of the year. No Library employee, however, was separated from the staff as a result of a RIF. A significant achievement of the year was the further implementation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 by the awarding of a contract for the validation of selection procedures for positions in the librarian series (GS-1410), social science series (GS-101), computer specialist series (GS-334), general attorney series (GS-905), and copyright examining series (GS-1210).

The date for renegotiation of the collective bargaining agreements with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Locals 2477 and 2910 occurred on June 14, and at year's end the Labor Relations Office was busily engaged in working with managers and staff throughout the Library in formulating, developing, and writing management's counterproposals on the master collective bargaining agreement.

At the request of the Library and with the endorsement of the Office of Personnel Management, the President has excluded the Library from the merit pay system provision of the Civil Service Act of 1978. This decision affects the GS-13-15 managerial/supervisory positions in the Library. This action does not preclude the Library from adopting the merit pay provision of the act should that become desirable at some future time.

The Labor Relations Office completed the processing of 33 percent more grievances from bargaining unit members and/or labor organizations than were processed the first half of the year, with most being decided in favor of the Library. Another major area of endeavor of this office involved impact and midterm bargaining, with approximately 30 such negotiations taking place during this period on such widely

disparate topics as relocation of staff members to the Madison Building, reductions-in-force, reorganizations, productivity and performance standards, and Library of Congress Regulations.

The Recruitment and Placement Office was involved in the implementation of the merit selection plan procedure developed for the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) bargaining unit positions. A total of 98 rating panels were administered for CREA bargaining unit positions and qualification rating panel training was conducted for CRS management and bargaining unit observers.

Photoduplication Service

Faced with escalating material and labor costs, the Photoduplication Service was forced to revise its rate structure effective October 1, 1980—the first rate increase since October 1, 1978, and seventh since the service began operation in 1938. Negative and positive microfilm rates increased 20 percent, while rate increases for photographic services were more substantial. Under the new rates, the minimum charge for a reel of positive microfilm will be $12.50 plus shipment, and an average reel of positive microfilm will cost $17.50 plus shipment. The minimum charge for electrostatic prints (xerox) is now $6 plus shipment. A regular 8-by-10-inch photographic print made from an existing film negative will cost $6, and if no negative is available, the rate will be $16. The rate for coin-operated copiers available to the public in the Library was not increased. Considerable time was spent analyzing all photographic services with particular attention being given to special services, for example, exhibition quality prints and sepia toning. It soon became apparent that these special services would have to be increased substantially if the service was to continue providing this special work, and these rates were raised accordingly.

Significant research material identified and announced in the Photoduplication Service Circular Series during the past six months were U.S. Army Caribbean Defense Command Studies (C-331), The Signal Corps and Radar (C-332), *The Canol Project* and History of the U.S. Army Eastern Defense Command during World War II (C-333), the Harry Houdini Scrapbooks (C-334), and *Der Amerikaner,* a Yiddish weekly published in New York City from 1904-62 (C-335). Circulars revised to reflect the availability of additional material included *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (C-80), American National Party Convention Proceedings (C-127), Indonesian Newspapers, Press Summaries and Gazettes (C-176), and O.P.E.C. Publications (C-232). Institutions interested in details and prices of the collections listed above should contact the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Department C, Washington, D.C. 20540, and request circulars by the numbers given above.

National Programs

Educational Liaison Office

Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo and the Karmapa Lama were among the 1,738 distinguished visitors for whom programs were planned by the office during the second half of the fiscal year, an increase of 143 over the same period last year. In addition, nearly 900 librarians attended specially arranged tours and presentations at the Library during the Special Libraries Association (SLA) annual conference in June. The office also planned for the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians, the official opening and staff celebration for the new James Madison Memorial Building, and a luncheon-seminar tribute to Richard Rodgers. The Educational Liaison Officer continued to confer with representatives of various Library departments on plans for the projected Automation Orientation Center in the Madison Building.

Information Office

The office completed final arrangements for the distribution by Films, Inc., of a film version of "America's Library," the popular slide show about the Library. A limited number of copies of the film were produced for use by Library staff, including a Super-8 cassette version with a tabletop projector for showing at conferences and meetings and on other occasions.

Exhibits Office

Three major exhibits were installed during the second half of the fiscal year: "Belgium. . .Shall Constitute an Independent State" celebrating the 150th anniversary of Belgian independence; "Inside Our Homes, Outside Our Windows," a display of more than 150 contemporary photographs documenting aspects of ethnic community life in Chicago; and the 37th annual exhibition of award-winning news photographs and films taken by members of the White House News Photographers Association. A sampling of "Ten First Street, Southeast: Congress Builds a Library" was installed as a preview of a major exhibition scheduled to open early in fiscal 1981 on the construction and decorative elements of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building. More than 800 items were loaned for display in 31 institutions in the United States and abroad as part of the Library's lending program. A flyer describing available

exhibits that can be rented from the Library was produced and is available on request from the Exhibits Office.

Publishing Office

Books recently published by the Library reflected to an exceptional degree the diversity of the institution as a whole. Bibliographies of foreign materials in the Library's collections included *The Portuguese Manuscripts Collection of the Library of Congress: A Guide* and *University of Malawi Publications: A Guide.* For the Center for the Book, the office edited and produced the second of the Center's Viewpoint Series, *The Audience for Children's Books,* available free upon request from the Center for the Book. As in past years, the Library issued *Children's Books,* a list of selected books published during the year for children from preschool through junior high school. Other special publications delivered during the period under review included *Las Casas as a Bishop: A New Interpretation Based on His Holograph Petition in the Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts; John Paul Jones' Memoir of the American Revolution, Presented to King Louis XVI of France; Facsimiles of Maps and Atlases: A List of Reproductions for Sale by Various Publishers and Distributors;* and a new Hebrew-English dictionary, *Diplomatic Hebrew: A Glossary of Current Terminology. Members of Congress: A Checklist of Their Papers in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress* describes papers of 874 members of Congress represented in the Library's collections. *Nomenclature and Hierarchy: Basic Latin American Legal Sources* was published as a research aid for those studying legal processes in the countries of Latin America, and *The Star of Bethlehem: A List of References* was brought out for those wishing to delve into the popular and scholarly literature relating to the Christmas star.

In addition to books and journals, the Publishing Office produced 16 new greeting cards for 1980 and reprinted seven of its most popular cards from previous years. The second of the master photographs series was offered, including black-and-white prints made from original negatives of photographs taken by such well-known photographers as Walker Evans, John Vachon, and Toni Frissell. Among the publications in press and scheduled for delivery early in fiscal 1981 are *A Century of Photographs, 1846-1946, Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress, Arab-World Newspapers in the Library of Congress, Specifications for Microfilming Manuscripts,* and *The State of the Book World, 1980,* the third of the Center for the Book's Viewpoint Series.

Another publication set to appear at the end of the fiscal year was *Treasures of the Library of Congress.* Not a Library publication (it was published by Harry Abrams), it nonetheless involved the support and cooperation of many Library offices and was written by a former staff member, Charles A. Goodrum. The publication of the work received critical acclaim.

Center for the Book

The center continued its active program of lectures, symposia, projects, and publications. Lecturers included Alfred Kazin, Dan Lacy, and Ernest L. Boyer, each of whom assessed the "State of the Book World," and Fernand Baudin, who presented an illustrated talk on "Belgian Books 1830-1980." Four major symposia were held: "The Co-Responsibilities of American Publishers and Booksellers," "Broadcasting Books to Young Audiences," "The Rosenwald Symposium on the Illustrated Book," and "Literacy in Historical Perspective." Publications sponsored by the Center for the Book included "Gresham's Law: Knowledge or Information?" by Daniel J. Boorstin (a broadside available now as a pamphlet) and *An Invitation from the Center for the Book,* a four-color promotional booklet produced as a public service by the Barton-Gillet Co.

At its second annual meeting in April, the center's National Advisory Board selected seven new projects for development. "Books Make a Difference," inaugurated in July, will collect interviews with citizens throughout the country about books that helped shape their lives. Other cooperative projects include a directory of international book and library programs, a conference and publication on "Reading and Achieving: the Parent-School Connection," preparation of a guide to manuscript resources for publishing and printing history, posters and other sales items to promote books and reading, the indexing and publishing of early American copyright records, and research about reading by elderly persons.

Children's Literature Center

The center responded to nearly 1,000 reference requests from visitors, telephone inquirers, and correspondents. *The Best of Children's Books—1964-1978* was published, and it and *Children's Books—1979* are being distributed by the Consumer Information Agency (Pueblo, Colo.) and the Government Printing Office. The manuscript for *Children's Literature: A Guide to Reference Sources, Third Supplement*" was sent to the Publishing Office. Also in process is "The Open-Hearted Audience," a collection of the last 10 National Book Week lectures on children's books presented at the Library. Center staff were able to purchase for the Library's collections 13 examples of Chinese children's books during the American Library Association China Study Tour.

American Folklife Center

The center continued to develop publications and exhibits based upon its field projects. *Buckaroos In Paradise: Cowboy Life in Northern Nevada* has an extensive essay on buckaroo life and catalogs the 250 artifacts displayed in the exhibit currently at the Smithsonian's Museum of American History (formerly History and Technology). The center also published *Ethnic Broadcasting in the United States* summarizing results of a survey conducted by Theodore Grame. Other publications in production include "Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage," a photoessay entitled "Blue Ridge Harvest," and the long-playing recording, "Children of the Heav'nly King." Federal Cylinder Project staff duplicated several complete cylinder collections and developed a MARC Coding Manual for the documentary information related to the cylinder collections. Through its consultants program, the center helped the Rocky Mountain Continental Divide Foundation in Colorado develop plans for an outdoor museum of high-altitude life and work. Another consultant, under development, will assist the Michigan State University Museum and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources in organizing a study of waterfowling traditions in the Point Mouillee area of Michigan. The fourth annual outdoor concert series presented such diverse musical traditions as Armenian music, *zodico* music from Louisiana, Caribbean *son* and *rumba* tunes, and music from southeast Asia. In June, the center sponsored the third meeting of state and regional folk cultural coordinators and a meeting of the center's Board of Trustees. As it approached the end of its second period of authorization, the center and its board reevaluated the center's programming and submitted a report to Congress recommending goals and programs for the next authorization period.

The Archive of Folk Song produced a number of new bibliographies and finding aids including "Cowboy Songs: A Selected Bibliography of Books, with Library of Congress Call Numbers," "Arkansas Folklife: Field Recordings in the Archive of Folk Song," and "Rhymes of Children: A Select Bibliography of English Language Materials." Among the materials added to the archive's recorded collections were 30 tapes recorded during the 1972 National Folk Festival and 113 tapes of field and studio recordings of traditional blues singers made by Peter Lowry. Flyright Records, a British recording company, issued three long-playing recordings of Archive materials: *Red River Runs: Library of Congress Field Records from the South Eastern United States* (FLY 259); *I'm in the Highway Man: Calvin Frazier and Sampson Pittman: 1938 Detroit Field Recording* (FLY 542); and *Mississippi John Hurt: Monday Morning Blues: Library of Congress Recordings, Volume One* (FLY 553).

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

NLS/BPH continued to upgrade the quality of library services to blind and physically handicapped individuals through research and development, automation, quality control, and public education. In September, a special five-year cooperative project was established with the American Foundation for the Blind which calls for a production center and developmental laboratory to examine current and new technology for computer production of high-grade braille. Further improvements in the quality of braille materials and in production speed are anticipated.

Current and future activities will respond directly to two recently completed national surveys. A study of nonusers estimates that of the three million people in the United States eligible for talking-book and braille library services, a significant segment (those in extended care institutions and hospitals) is underserved. While a recently completed user survey concludes that the needs of a majority of NLS/BPH patrons are met, recommendations call for continued outreach efforts, development of easier to operate and more portable playback equipment, and improved labeling.

Federal Library Committee

Through studies, projects, contracts, and services, the committee serves the collective needs of Federal agencies for more efficient and effective information services. By the end of fiscal 1980, over 275 Federal libraries and information centers were participating in FLC/FEDLINK's on-line shared cataloging service contract. The OCLC Federal data base is available for the production of customized products such as Computer Output Microfilm/Fiche (COM) book catalogs, accessions lists, regional union catalogs, special awareness bibliographies, and member's circulation and acquisitions systems through an FLC/FEDLINK tape processing contract. FLC/FEDLINK's contracted on-line retrieval services now include Bibliographic Retrieval Services; Lockheed, DIALOG; Mead Data Central, LEXIS/NEXIS; System Development Corp., ORBIT; New York Times, INFOBANK; Legislate, Inc., LEGI-SLATE; Participation Systems, Inc., POLITECHS/EIES; and West Publishing Co., WESTLAW.

The Library has entered into a joint project with the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) to study governmental library resources and services and to determine ways to

improve coordination among Federal libraries and between Federal and non-Federal libraries. FLC is responsible for overseeing the study which is directed by Alphonse F. Trezza, former executive director of NCLIS. The Federal Highway Administration (FHA) agreed to fund a cooperative cataloging project to demonstrate the usefulness to state transportation libraries of sharing cataloging resources through the OCLC system. FLC will administer the project with assistance from FHA and the Department of Transportation Library. FLC established a task force to develop productivity measures for Federal libraries. The measures, which will be established with the assistance of the Office of Personnel Management, will be tested in various representative agencies during FY81.

Congressional Research Service

A significant event of this reporting period for the Congressional Research Service (CRS) was the completion of the long-awaited move to the Madison Building, which brought all CRS divisions together in the same building for the first time since 1974. One result of the move was a greatly enlarged public service area for Members of Congress, their families, and staffs. The Madison Congressional Reading Room is a modern, well-lighted, quiet facility with space for 64 readers. It has expanded book and magazine collections and more computer terminals than the old Congressional Reading Room. The old Jefferson Building Congressional Reading Room now houses a core reference collection and provides CRS publications and services like those offered in the satellite reference centers in House and Senate office buildings.

During the reporting period, 176,000 requests were cleared, in a wide variety of forms of response. Substantial reports were prepared on topics as diverse as child abuse, Federal benefits for veterans, accessibility for the physically handicapped, calls for a constitutional convention, disaster relief amendments, Congressional standards of conduct, factors involved in expanding the use of alcohol fuels, the status of nuclear fusion research, biomedical research legislation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, budgetary implications of tax expenditures, the role of gold in the international monetary system, and causes of postwar productivity falloff.

CRS continues to perform research on issue-oriented topics from multidisciplinary points of view. A major project involving all CRS research divisions dealt with problems and issues associated with automatic indexing of benefits under Federal programs. In other instances, interdisciplinary teams produced reports on strategic issues for the future and on energy consumption by low-income families. More than 64,000 Issue Briefs, concise analytical pieces on some 325 subjects of current interest to Congress, were distributed. New Issue Briefs included urban development action grants, Congressional salaries and allowances, issues on the ballot, Social Security coverage of Government workers, trade adjustment assistance, budgetary issues in child feeding programs, the solar energy and conservation bank, passive restraints in automobiles, agent orange herbicide, and food labeling.

Two CRS publications became available through the U.S. Government Printing Office during the reporting period. *Major Legislation of Congress,* a computer-produced monthly summary of the most important legislative issues, identifies the 600 to 700 principal bills under consideration on those topics. At the end of the fiscal year, it was available only to depository libraries, but GPO expects it to be available by subscription sometime in fiscal year 1981. *CRS Studies in the Public Domain* is a semiannual listing of all the CRS research products which have been printed by the Congress and are available as committee prints, House or Senate documents, or insertions in the *Congressional Record;* it is expected to be a sale item.

An experimental Information Distribution Center (IDC) for Senate offices begun early in the fiscal year was so successful it was made permanent in this period. The IDC, located next to the Senate Reference Center in the Russell Building, provides self-service distribution of CRS reports, Issue Briefs, and other prepared materials on about 75 current topics of high interest, continually updated. A Senate staff member can walk into the IDC, get assistance from the attendant on duty, and pick up all available materials of interest—with no wait. More than 8,200 items were distributed to more than 2,100 users in this fashion during the reporting period. At the end of the fiscal year, there were plans to open an IDC adjacent to the Madison Congressional Reading Room in early December.

CRS continued its popular series of training institutes for Washington, D.C., and field office staffs of Members as well as seminars for Members and staff on major public policy issues. For the first time, programs for field office staff were presented in the field, one in Detroit, Mich., and one in Chicago, Ill., with staff from CRS, the Committee on House Administration, and the office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms. The program covers the legislative process, casework, projects and grants, office allowances, and expenses. Nearly 400 Members of

Congress attended 12 seminars for Members between April and July. These programs presented such nationally prominent speakers as Barry Bosworth, Admiral Hyman Rickover, Alan Greenspan, Eugene Eidenberg, and Judge Charles B. Renfrew. Among the topics discussed were inflation, defense policy, housing, the Cuban refugee crisis, and recent Supreme Court decisions.

The orientation program for young people who work temporarily in Members' offices as interns was the most successful to date, with 1,662 students participating in the program between May and August.

At the end of the fiscal year, CRS staff were engaged in preparations for the 97th Congress. CRS also planned to participate in the week-long seminar for 40 new Members at Harvard University in December, cosponsored by the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics and the Committee on House Administration. CRS reports on basic reference sources for Congressional offices, casework, and the organization of a Congressional office—and other topics of special interest to new Members—will be updated or revised, and a special orientation program for new staff of new Members is planned for late January. By the end of the fiscal year, CRS was testing PLATO, a computer-assisted program for training CRS and Congressional staff on SCORPIO data bases, and expected that it would be in regular use early in fiscal year 1981.

Copyright Office

The period April 1 through September 30, 1980, was marked by changes in the Copyright Office. On May 13, 1980, Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin announced the appointment of David L. Ladd as Register of Copyrights, effective June 2, 1980, to succeed Barbara A. Ringer, who retired from Federal service on May 30, 1980. Mr. Ladd has set in motion administrative procedures to identify work processes that might be candidates for work simplification studies, to strengthen staff and supervisory training, and to conserve expenditures at every feasible point throughout the Copyright Office.

During the period August 29 through September 13, 1980, the Copyright Office moved from Crystal City complex in Arlington, Va., to the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. The remarkably smooth transition included the transfer of more than 40,000,000 cards comprising the Copyright Card Catalog and reassembling the 30,000 drawers of cards on the fourth floor of the Madison Building. This rejoining of the Library's physical plant after more than a decade in Crystal City has been a high point in the Office's year.

Of immediate concern, during the period under report, was a bill before the Congress (H.R. 6933) to amend the patent and trademark laws. Section 9 of H.R. 6933, as reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on the Judiciary on September 9, 1980, provided that the Comptroller General "shall submit to the Congress and the President no later than July 1, 1981," a report analyzing the efficiency of the Copyright Office and the Copyright Royalty Tribunal and making recommendations on whether these two entities should be merged with an independent Patent and Trademark Office. The bill was subsequently referred to the Committee on Government Operations. On September 17, 1980, The Librarian of Congress and the Register of Copyrights appeared before the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, to address H.R. 6933. The Librarian of Congress asked that Section 9 of the bill, providing for the study, be deleted; he emphasized that the Library's responsibility, as carried out by the Copyright Office, "of protecting the works of authors, artists, composers, and other creative persons" is a "function compatible with its mission to house and service the Nation's intellectual resources" and that the proposed merger "would not serve the creators of intellectual property as well as the Library of Congress in its more than 110 years of stewardship.

On September 18, 1980, the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, by unanimous vote, deleted Section 9 from H.R. 6933. The bill, without the provision in question, was later enacted.

Late in the fiscal year the Register arranged for a study, undertaken by consultants from General Research Corporation in cooperation with the Copyright Office staff, to assess the training needs of supervisors and managers in order to plan for appropriate development and training. The Office reinstituted its internal course on copyright law, with specialists within the Office alternating as instructors. The Copyright Cataloging Division expanded the experience of its staff by a series of rotations of supervisory personnel, and the Acquisitions and Processing Division gave high priority to staff training and liaison with other divisions in resolving cross-divisional problems.

Registrations continued to climb, reaching an all-time high at the end of the fiscal year—464,743 contrasted with 429,004 in 1979. This increase was reflected in registrations for both published and unpublished works and in renewals. A total of

1,906,227 pieces of mail were processed—21 percent more than in fiscal 1979. Fees earned from the record number of registrations, $4,515,450, together with fees for searching, recording, and certifying documents and other services mandated by statute brought total fees for fiscal 1980 to an unprecedented $4,828,024.10. Cable royalty fees collected for calendar year 1979, available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, amounted to $16,987,724.88; jukebox royalty fees for calendar year 1980 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal on October 1, 1981, totaled $1,050,031.40.

The Deposits and Acquisitions Section, Acquisitions and Processing Division, continued to enforce the deposit requirements of section 407 of the copyright law, bringing to more than $1,000,000 the value of materials acquired for the Library of Congress through this means. The Fiscal Control Section and the Materials Control Section handled equally large volumes of incoming work quickly and efficiently.

In the Examining Division, full implementation of the team structure adopted in the 1976 reorganization plan strengthened the Division's ability to deal with its high volume of work. Some changes were necessary in cataloging policies in order to enable the Cataloging Division to deal with its rising workload. Improvements in sorting techniques to separate serial deposits from monographs benefited copyright cataloging, and enhancements to the COPICS system also meant savings in catalogers' time.

The Records Management Division continued to address problems of storage and service of copyright records and deposits. A beginning was made in surveying technological developments in information processing, storage, and retrieval that might be applicable to the work of the division. Deposits were lent to other units in the Library of Congress for use in exhibits and for other special purposes. The microfilming of applications and other records for security purposes proceeded according to schedule.

The Information and Reference Division concentrated on designing and implementing the use of new information circulars and responding to a continuing increased workload. A record number of 7,595 visitors were received by the Copyright Office, including a number of distinguished foreign copyright specialists. A major accomplishment was completion and issuance of the pre-1909 *Bulletins of the Decisions of the U.S. Courts Involving Copyright and Literary Property 1789-1909*. This four-volume report of decisions contains many other pertinent informational features, including an index to the names of notable artists, authors, composers, performers, and other persons mentioned in connection with artistic and literary property involved in litigation.

The Licensing Division maintained a current workload and benefited from its previous experience in the compulsory licensing of jukeboxes and cable television. There was a continuing effort to reach jukebox operators who may be unaware of the legal licensing requirement.

Phase 2 of the automated Copyright-In-Process System (COINS) was expanded to provide full capability of tracking correspondence in several divisions of the Office. This correspondence management system (CMS) has as its ultimate objective the ability to track every case through the registration process. Functional specifications were prepared for phase 3, which will involve the placing of bar code labels on every application upon its receipt in the Office. Other recent programs undertaken by the Planning and Technical Office concerned the automated retrieval of copyright records and review of patterns revealed by referral of cases within the Office.

Contributions to the Library's holdings through copyright were substantial, including unique acquisitions in music, prints, photographs, and maps. The Copyright Office worked closely with the Processing Services Department of the Library in developing a serial discard project, which eliminated the double handling of serials not needed for the collections.

Special activities included the on-going examination of the possible impact of the elimination of the so-called "manufacturing clause" from the U.S. copyright law, as provided by section 601, Title 17, United States Code. The Ad Hoc Committee to Negotiate Guidelines for Off-the-Air Videotaping for Educational Uses met on several occasions. Regional hearings were conducted in preparation for the five-year review of photocopying practices required by section 108(i) of the copyright law, and a contract was let with King Research, Inc., to "collect and evaluate data regarding the reproduction of copyrighted works . . . ."

The Copyright Office continued its heavy schedule of legal activities, including preparation and revision of essential regulations and participation in national and international copyright forums.

Law Library

The evaluation of the Law Library by the Arthur D. Little consultant firm that began in October 1979 was brought to an end in August with the issuance of a final, 247-page report, *Strengthening the Law Library of Congress: Service to Congress Through Helping [to] Meet National Needs for Legal Information*. The report's conclusions recommended that the separate organi-

zational status of the Law Library within the Library of Congress be retained. The proposal that the Law Library secede altogether to form a separate agency, on the other hand, was rejected not only as too costly but as a factor that would inevitably put a strain on services to Congress. One of the report's most important findings, in fact, was that "Congress—the preeminent user—is generally well pleased with the services the Law Library provides." At the same time, the Law Library's commitment to its multifaceted mission was reaffirmed, and the suggestion was made that the responsibilities for Law Library management be enlarged. Other recommendations included increasing the priority of responding to processing needs, developing and applying Class K, adding additional resources and considering charging fees for services, and furthering the integration of Law Library activities into social science research.

One of the Law Library's major tasks over the last half of the fiscal year has been the planning of a new shelving arrangement for its 1,500,000-item collection in the motorized, compact bookstacks of the Madison Building. With 76,000 square feet on the subbasement level, the Law Library will be able to accommodate 240,000 linear feet of shelving and provide up to 15 years of growth space. At present, the collection is partly classed in Class K, but mostly by "LAW," and has an organizational arrangement devised by the Law Library. It is now split up among 13 decks, three reading rooms, and remote storage, with custody shared by the five divisions of the Law Library. In the new bookstacks, the collection will be merged, shelved entirely in Class K sequence, and placed under the responsibility of the Stack Services and Collections Maintenance Unit, a new unit in the Law Library's Processing Section.

During the application of Class KF to many U.S. retrospective holdings, many items, especially monographs, were discovered to have brittle paper and other severe preservation problems. These items were filmed as were other deteriorating serials and official gazettes. Other works were filmed in response to direct requests for microfilm reproductions. To issue a complete catalog of the items which the Library itself has microfilmed (as distinct from items already in microfilm form that it has purchased), a checklist entitled *Law Volumes Microfilmed by the Library of Congress* was issued. The listing contains a bibliographical description of each item, as well as the classification number, microfilm shelf number, and LC card number. This catalog contains over 2,000 titles, representing over 16,000 volumes.

Other publications were often developed as the result of a Congressional or other Government request. Law Library publications for the period include *Government Financing of National Elections, Political Parties, and Campaign Spending in Various Foreign Countries* and *Korean Law: an Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Monographs.*

The Law Library is also responsible for the valuable older and rare items in its collection. As a result of the extreme deterioration of an increasing number of leather-bound volumes, the Restoration Office detailed three full-time conservators under a joint "Leather Binding Maintenance Program" to the Law Library where they concentrated their efforts on the rare and valuable American and English case collection. Some additional 4,200 volumes were reviewed during this period and received a leather dressing; badly deteriorated volumes were placed in phased boxes; protective polyester jackets were placed on those volumes still intact; and polyethylene bands were affixed to those with loose boards.

An intensified recruitment program was undertaken in the Law Library to fill legal specialist vacancies and led to the hiring of specialists for English-speaking Africa, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, and Romania. A great deal of effort was expended to fill the Iranian position, and, at the present writing, a potential candidate is awaiting approval by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Processing Services

Matters addressed in the first half of the fiscal year were continued on into the second. One such matter is the *National Union Catalog* (NUC). Much of the planning for the automation of the NUC has been completed. It will be published in a register and index format once the bibliographic data is available in machine-readable form. Projections indicate that the new NUC will not only have broadened coverage in terms of the language of materials included, but will also be produced on a more timely basis.

For more than a year, staff from the Library, the National Library of Medicine (NLM), and the National Agricultural Library (NAL) have been meeting to discuss matters of mutual concern. The aim of the discussions thus far has been to eliminate redundant acquisitions and to standardize the cataloging among all three national libraries. A first step is an attempt to share cataloging records. The Library has agreed to train NAL and NLM catalogers in AACR 2, to forward for review all cataloging rule interpretations to NAL and NLM, and to invite a representative of each library to monthly descriptive cataloging policy meetings. Additional steps have been taken and will be reported in the LC *Information Bulletin.*

National Union Catalog Publication Project

Between April 1 and September 30, National Union Catalog Publication Project editors completed work on the cards to appear in the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* supplementary volumes "G" through "N." Of the approximately 761,000 cards handled, about 298,000 proved to be new material, while about 202,000 represented items to be added to the register of additional locations included in each supplementary volume. The material edited during this period fills over 20 volumes in the new sequence, which is designed to augment and complement the information contained in the 685-volume main sequence. Mansell Publishing sent the first five volumes of the projected 70-volume supplement, which continues the main sequence volume numbering, to subscribers on September 15. Final volumes of the 755-volume catalog will be distributed by late 1981.

With the completion of the "G"-"N" segment, about 90 percent of the three million supplement cards, which have cumulated since 1967, have been processed. The project has thus almost completed its 14-year mission, and the editorial staff were to assume new positions in other divisions of the Library on November 3. A smaller group of senior staff will edit the final segment of the catalog, with ultimate editorial completion expected in January.

Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

Hispanic Acquisitions Project

Following recommendations made by the Hispanic Division at the interdepartmental meeting on Hispanic-area acquisitions held last January, the project began an intensive effort to improve the Library's holdings of current publications from Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. In May, the coordinator made a three-week acquisitions trip to San Juan and Santo Domingo to consult with exchange and purchase sources, giving special attention to institutional and government publications and to current monographs, periodicals, and loose-leaf services in the field of law. In the last six months of fiscal 1980, exchanges continued at a steady pace. Purchases were significantly up in several areas, notably Mexico, Venezuela, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala. Receipts from Spain, the most productive of the Hispanic countries, were down.

The project plans to begin concentrating on the improvement of coverage of the River Plate area and to develop more productive exchange relations in the non-Spanish-speaking Caribbean, aside from Haiti, which is well under control.

Overseas Operations Division

In the second half of the fiscal year, the Overseas Operations Division continued to adapt to budget cuts. The shared cataloging centers in Florence, The Hague, and Vienna were closed, and the Library is attempting to absorb the functions performed by those offices. Plans call for the shared cataloging centers in Wiesbaden and London to close in September 1981.

Programs, formerly funded with U.S.-owned foreign currencies, for acquiring materials from the Middle East and Nepal for the Library of Congress and other U.S. libraries were subsumed under the dollar-funded Cooperative Acquisitions Program. This means that the 27 participants in the Middle East program and the 18 in the Nepal program will pay for the books and periodicals they receive and will also contribute toward defraying overhead expenses.

Another step toward reducing costs is the planned consolidation of the *Accessions Lists* of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka into one regional *Accessions List: South Asia.* The new publication will appear in January and the possibility of pricing it is under consideration.

Participants in the Special Foreign Currency Programs for India and Pakistan have cooperated in reducing the number of subscriptions to newspapers and other serials received through the offices in New Delhi and Karachi. Participant cutbacks, in addition to greater selectivity on the part of the Library of Congress, account for reductions from the last fiscal year of 3.5 percent for India and 13 percent for Pakistan in the number of pieces acquired.

Exchange and Gift Division

Exchange and Gift Division activities during fiscal 1980 were stable and consistent with past years, registering a slight increase in most categories of receipts. A total of 6,405,358 pieces (excluding selections from copyright deposits) was received during the year, as compared to 6,134,299 pieces for 1979.

During fiscal 1980 full-scale exchanges resumed with the People's Republic of China. During the last six months of the fiscal year, 34 exchange partnerships were established and receipts rose from a total of 532 pieces in fiscal 1979 to 2,093 pieces in fiscal 1980 (a 400 percent increase).

Gifts of manuscripts, composers' autograph scores, prints, photographs, motion pictures, maps, and other uniquely valuable and distinguished materials continued to flow unabated into the collections. Among the most notable and distinguished was the H. P. Kraus collection of Francis Drake material, a treasure of over 60 pieces including maps, manu-

scripts, printed books, portraits, and other items relating to Drake's explorations and military exploits.

Order Division

The Order Division's Library Order Information System (LOIS) produced final payment statistics for the full fiscal year 1980 on September 30, making the transition to fiscal year 1981 both prompt and efficient. These statistics indicated a 15.2 percent increase in the average cost of books (from $12.32 to $14.19 per book).

Because of the closing of shared cataloging centers in Europe, current books purchased in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland will be shipped directly to the Order Division in 1981. Considerable time has been spent in revising the order specifications and related procedures to insure that these materials are accessioned promptly. Individual sheets summarizing the blanket order (B/O) arrangements for each country have now been compiled into a blanket order handbook for quick reference. New B/O dealers were selected for Austria, Ireland, Kuwait, and Namibia. The complete list of B/O dealers was published in the August issue of *LC Acquisition Trends*.

Cataloging in Publication Division

In the last nine-and-a-half years, the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division has completed CIP data for more than 180,000 titles. There are now over 2,000 publishers participating in the program.

CIP plans to survey the nation's libraries regarding their use of CIP products and services. The Council on Library Resources has agreed to provide funding for this project which will be carried out in fiscal 1981.

After consultation with the Universal Bibliographic Control office in London and with the West German and British CIP programs, agreement has been reached on new guidelines for providing CIP data for multinational publications. Publishers may submit such titles directly to the U.S. CIP program if a U.S. city is named in the imprint on the title page, if the publisher has a U.S. office, and if the publisher also submits the title to the CIP program established in the country of the editorial seat. These new guidelines will be implemented in 1981.

Claiming mandatory complimentary copies of published CIP titles continues to be a major concern of the division. The Deposits and Acquisitions Section of the Copyright Office is assisting by issuing copyright claims for older titles which CIP, despite repeated requests to the publishers, has failed to acquire. Fifteen publishers, who combined owe the Library more than 4,000 delinquent titles, have been targeted for special attention.

Cataloging

During the last half of fiscal year 1980, a considerable amount of time was spent in planning and preparing for the January 2 freezing of the catalogs and implementation of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2). Discussions have been held with foreign national libraries and with libraries cooperating with the Library of Congress in specific programs trying to ensure compatibility, an essential feature for national and international cooperation in the sharing of descriptive cataloging data. Staff members have participated in training sessions and special projects to ease the transition.

Additionally, several staff members have prepared for and served as faculty members in the American Library Association/Council of Regional Groups/ Library of Congress AACR 2 Regional Institutes. The first of these was held in May and three have been held since then with nine more scheduled over the next few months. The purpose of the institutes is to present the Library's interpretation and application of AACR 2. The preparations, coordinated for the Library by the assistant to the director for cataloging, included the development of material to be covered, the creation of slides to illustrate the presentations, and the preparation of supplementary handout materials.

Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy

The office spent much of the last half of the fiscal year on various aspects of AACR 2 in preparation for January 2. The office participated in the training of Library of Congress cataloging staff in those provisions of AACR 2 that determine the forms of headings for persons, corporate bodies, geographic names, and uniform titles (Chapters 22-25). This training was completed in July. The office then helped plan the classroom instruction that took place at the end of calendar year 1980 to teach cataloging, reference, and other staff the remaining AACR 2 chapters or the entire new corpus of rules. Paul W. Winkler, joint editor of AACR 2 and senior descriptive cataloging specialist in the office, served as teacher and adviser in all these efforts.

During the year, time was also devoted to establishing various new policies in response to major phenomena expected under AACR 2, such as a policy for the unique identification of serial titles by means of uniform titles.

Other activities were carried out in relation to the

AACR 2 cataloging of various special materials. Compilations of AACR 2 rules, rule interpretations, and policy statements are being prepared for cartographic materials and early printed books and such compilations are planned for prints and photographs, films, and manuscripts. Rule interpretations are being developed for music, serials, and legal materials, all of which will be published in the Library's *Cataloging Service Bulletin*.

Further, the office prepared much of the Library's defense of the pinyin romanization scheme for Chinese in the controversy over the Wade-Giles and pinyin systems. The final decision was to retain the Wade-Giles system for romanization of headings. The office continued work, however, on pinyin in developing a policy for adding cross-references from pinyin forms to Wade-Giles headings.

Descriptive Cataloging Division

Cataloging cooperation between the Library of Congress and other libraries has continued to be a major focus of activity for this division, under the coordination of the Name Authority Co-operative (NACO). By year's end, Princeton University and the University of California, Berkeley, had joined the six libraries already in the program. During the reporting period year, NACO processed approximately 9,000 headings for inclusion in the name authority data base. Significant also are the recent decision to delegate to the Government Printing Office (GPO) library full responsibility, beginning January 2, for the descriptive cataloging of all monographic U.S. Federal documents that the Library acquires for its general collections, the initial planning to expand the program to CONSER participants, the provision of training to personnel from the major bibliographic utilities, and the increased exchange of data and assistance with both the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library.

In a continuing effort to expand the Automated Process Information File (APIF) to include more nonroman script languages, Arabic was input starting June 1 and Chinese on September 15. Current plans are to input all nonroman script languages currently processed by the Preliminary Cataloging Section.

In order to extend bibliographic coverage to more library materials, to permit better utilization of staff, and consequently to serve better the needs of the Library, Minimal Level Cataloging (MLC) was devised and was implemented in May. MLC records are abbreviated, machine-readable cataloging data, which the Library inputs to the APIF data base. By year's end, approximately 3,300 records had been input.

Shared Cataloging Division

During the past six months, the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging as administered by the Shared Cataloging Division has been curtailed. Because of budget restrictions, it became necessary to freeze the monographic series file on July 1. On September 30, the outside library reporting system and the Chinese/Korean searching project were terminated. In addition to closing the centers mentioned above, service from Wiesbaden was much curtailed and the Oslo office was to close in December. The bibliographic control formerly exercised by these offices for the Library of Congress will become the responsibility of the Shared Cataloging Division. Consequently, APIF records input by the division now cover all French, Romanian, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Polish, and an increasing number of German, Hungarian, and Scandinavian titles.

Subject Cataloging Division

The ninth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH) was received from the printer in May. For the first time in 30 years, a new edition was available within five years of the appearance of the previous edition. This edition contained new and changed headings which had been processed through calendar year 1978. The third quarter (January-September) 1979 paper supplement and microfiche edition were distributed in this six-month period. The 1979 annual supplement went to the Publishing Office in September.

The first edition of class HM-HX, Social Sciences: Sociology, was received from GPO in July. Copy of the fully revised H-HJ, Social Sciences: Economics, was sent to the printer in August. Publication is expected in February. The fourth edition of Class R, Medicine, was received and distributed in April.

Work on the text of the new German law schedule—KK, Germany, including West Germany; KKA, East Germany; and KKB-KKC, the German states, provinces, and cities—was completed and indexing begun in September. Catalogers were to begin using the schedule in October.

The fifth edition of Class Z, Bibliography and Library Science, a cumulative edition, is at the printer. Publication was expected by December.

Decimal Classification Division

A draft of the guide to the use of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* for classifiers in the application of edition 19 was sent to members of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee and to advisers in the United States and Great Britain. The responses were incorporated into the final draft, which has

been sent to Forest Press for publication in mid-1981.

The proposed revision of 780 Music was completed in September. The expansion of 302-307 Sociology is near completion and should be applied by the Decimal Classification Division as soon as it is approved by the Editorial Policy Committee and promulgated in *Dewey Decimal Classification Additions, Notes and Decisions.*

MARC Editorial Division

For the second consecutive reporting period, increases were recorded in both the quality and quantity of MARC Editorial Division's output. Increasing amounts of some types of work were received as the cataloging divisions began to reduce their backlogs in preparation for AACR 2 implementation. The division made excellent progress in eliminating or greatly reducing its own arrearages, especially those relating to retrospective monograph records.

Because most of the division's staff will become almost full-time users of computer terminals, much study has been devoted to determining the special needs of persons who are terminal-dependent. With the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, the division developed plans for a contract study of the human factors involved. The findings of this study are expected to be of great value in the final design phase and implementation of the new on-line systems and in the complex process of selecting replacements for the terminals now installed.

The use of private contractors to convert bibliographic and name authority data to machine-readable form continues. The joint Library of Congress-Council on Library Resources project for the conversion of heavily used name authorities made great progress: 54,650 records were converted as of September 30. The name authorities data base now includes some 425,000 records. The contract conversion of authority records will end in early 1981, but the conversion of bibliographic records will continue under a new contract which was awarded in September.

Processing Systems, Networks and Automation Planning

In February 1980, the director for catalog maintenance, production and publication retired. Responding to a need for increased coordination across automated operations, Processing Services reorganized this position as the director of processing systems, networks and automation planning. Henriette D. Avram, formerly director of the Network Development Office, was named the first incumbent to this position. The Network Development Office was transferred from the Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs and the function for maintenance of the MARC communication formats, with the accompanying liaison efforts, were transferred from the Automated Systems Office to Processing Services, as units under the new director.

Network Development Office

All former activities of the Network Development Office are being continued under the aforementioned reorganization, but in addition to its networking responsibilities, the staff has assumed the responsibility for various projects in conjunction with other units of Processing Services. The office continues to serve as secretariat to the Network Advisory Committee and to participate in the Council on Library Resources' Bibliographic Service Development Program (BSDP). Three BSDP projects, a study to determine the service and economic impact of providing computer-to-computer links to the bibliographic utilities, efforts to build an integrated consistent authority file service for nationwide use, and the linking via telecommunications of the Research Libraries Information Network and the Washington Library Network systems for the sharing of authority data, draw on earlier efforts initiated by the Network Advisory Committee and the Network Development Office. Early in fiscal 1980, the Network Development Office began the coordination of the Library's participation in two of these cooperative projects funded by the Council on Library Resources: the Name Authority File Service and the Linked Authority System Project.

The nationwide data base configuration study, a project identified by the Network Advisory Committee, has been proceeding with funding from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. An analysis of the Library's *National Union Catalog* to project the number of potential reports to a nationwide computerized union catalog was completed under contract and an analysis of a survey of bibliographic rules and standards used in American libraries is underway. A preliminary report of statistics on the size and growth patterns of the authority files has been completed with a fuller report in preparation.

Work on three MARC format documents is nearing completion: a new MARC format for machine-readable data files has been circulated for review in draft form to the library and information communities; the extension of the MARC formats to cover technical reports was completed, and an outline of the data fields, prepared by the Network Development Office, was published by the Federal Library

Committee in the fall; and the final review of the analytics format is expected to take place in the next fiscal year.

In the international sphere, interesting developments continue to occur. The Network Development Office completed the changes to the UNIMARC format to incorporate the new International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions for serials and cartographic items. All changes were reviewed by the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators. The second edition of the format was published by the IFLA UBC Office in mid-1980.

Automation Planning and Liaison Office

This office (APLO) was reorganized under the office of the new director in August.

The emphasis during this period has been on planning for implementation of AACR 2 beginning in 1981, closing the old official catalog as of the end of 1980, and making the machine catalog the official catalog (insofar as possible) as of 1981. To meet these goals, APLO has been working on changes to and expansions of the automated systems. The existing automated systems are being modified to accept approved format revisions. On-line validation of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) became operational in the APIF system in August. A preliminary cataloger can now correct invalid ISBNs caused by keying errors while designating in the record those invalid numbers that correctly reflect the number in the book.

AACR 2 forms of name input to name authority records as tracing fields before 1981 were flipped during the month of November to put the AACR 2 form into the heading position for use in 1981 and the earlier heading into a tracing position to provide a linking reference to the old catalog. The flipped authority records will be redistributed in the winter 1981 *Name Authorities* and on regular name authority distribution tapes.

Specifications were completed for on-line input/update, full indexing, display, and enhanced search capabilities for name authority records.

The *Library of Congress Filing Rules*, revised from the 1971 provisional version by John Rather, were published in October. The Library's machine filing programs will be changed to reflect the revised rules.

The MARC system already covers records for books in all languages currently cataloged except the seven nonroman script languages for which the official record will not be romanized. MARC records for serials, maps, and films cover all languages cataloged, romanized as necessary. Records for music are to be added in 1981. The APIF system is expected to cover all except Japanese and Slavic languages by the beginning of 1981. In addition, records for Minimal Level Cataloging are being input to the APIF system, since these records contain the approximate equivalent of an in-process record.

Looking beyond the closing of the catalog and AACR 2 implementation, work on an automated *National Union Catalog* is now in the design stage, and an analysis of Subject Cataloging procedures is underway as the first step incorporating subject headings into a common authority system.

Serial Record Division

Beginning with the first quarter of calendar 1981, *New Serial Titles* (NST) will be brought into the CONSER Project in order to utilize CONSER as the data collection/maintenance vehicle for NST. The new NST will be produced in both computer-output-microform (COM) and hard copy formats. The COM version will be continuously cumulated and issued monthly while the hard copy will be issued monthly with quarterly and annual cumulations. The new NST entry will be a modified MARC record with NUC location symbols included for reporting libraries. The scope of NST will be broadened to include pre-1950 imprints.

The end of the fiscal year review of the division's statistics revealed a very gratifying increase in the creation of bibliographic records. The number of serial catalog cards prepared increased from 10,677 in 1979 to 11,334 in 1980, up 6.2 percent. Titles published in NST rose 4.5 percent to 11,724. Records added to the MARC data base increased a very significant 30.8 percent from 14,773 to 19,329. This represents the combined total of Library of Congress cataloging input and CONSER authentication. ISSN assignments grew from 9,991 to 10,106.

Marking its fifth year of operation, the CONSER Project continued to expand, with four new institutions added to the membership: the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Michigan, the University of Texas, and the University of Washington. With this increased authentication workload, the Serial Record Division has begun exploring ways of sharing some of its authentication responsibilities with the other CONSER participants.

Catalog Management Division

The AACR 2 implementation date of January 2 has prompted major decisions about the card catalogs. The present main, official, law, music, Far Eastern languages, and children's catalogs were to be closed on December 31. Add-on catalogs will be established for all of the above except the children's catalog. Reliance for the latter will be placed on the automated catalog. The revised *Library of Congress*

Filing Rules, prepared originally for the automated catalogs, will also be used in all of the add-on catalogs.

Catalog Publication Division

During the past months, officials from Processing Services and the Automated Systems Office have had several meetings to discuss the automation of the *National Union Catalog.* Earlier in the year, a two-part report, "Automation of the National Union Catalog," was prepared. As a sequel to this report, work flow documents have been completed which set forth the current processing and editorial operations. Two new microform publications were launched during the year, the *Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints* and the quarterly publication, *Name Authorities,* cumulative microform edition.

In June, the Library awarded the new contract for the keying of reports for the *Register of Additional Locations,* expanding this publication to include pre-1956 LC card numbers, and the special series of card numbers assigned to unique outside titles in the *Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints.*

Cataloging Distribution Service

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) continued the second phase of card service automation during 1980 to offer on-demand printing of non-MARC cataloging records. The new DEMAND system will provide an optical disk-based mass storage, retrieval, and printing system for the nearly 6,000,000 non-MARC records, including all non-roman alphabet languages. For those non-MARC images captured beginning in 1981, CDS will be able to respond to library orders for cards within five working days.

The former proofsheet service was automated during the year to make it more timely and more selective. To reflect the changes it has been renamed "CDS Alert Service." The 18 broad Library of Congress classification selection categories of the old Proof Sheet Service have increased to 22 for current customers. Work began on an enhancement to increase the selection categories to 958 based on the Library's classification system. The "alert" cards are individual printed cards representing matches between customer profiles and verified MARC records produced during a particular week. Under the new CDS Alert Service, subscribers will be sent card form notices for newly completed Library of Congress cataloging simultaneously with the distribution of the same records through the MARC Distribution Service.

Research Services

Preservation Office

No additional Preservation Office tests with diethyl zinc (DEZ) in vapor phase mass deacidification of books were undertaken during this period because of the need to resolve certain safety elements involved in the shipping of DEZ. A new mixture of DEZ, significantly less volatile, is being tested and evaluated. Assuming the tests and evaluation are favorable, two mass deacidification tests, the first for 400 volumes and the second to include 5,000 volumes, will be scheduled for the period January-April 1981.

The Preservation Microfilming Office has made additional progress on the Foreign National Gazette Microfilming Program. Retrospective holdings of gazettes of Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela are being prepared for filming and the holdings completed by combining volumes and issues from the Library's collections, the Columbus Memorial Library of the Organization of American States, and the New York Public Library.

Area Studies

African and Middle Eastern Division

Lawrence Marwick, whose *Diplomatic Hebrew: A Glossary of Current Terminology* was published in April, was appointed to a three-year term as honorary consultant in Hebraic bibliography. The texts of two Africana guides were completed: a second supplement to *Africa South of the Sahara: Index to Periodical Literature* and a study on Amharic creative literature by Aradoum Fassil. A 1978 compilation, *The United States and Africa: Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications on Africa, 1785-1975,* by Julian Witherell, was selected by the African Studies Association as the first winner of its Conover-Porter Award for outstanding achievement in bibliography and reference works.

Asian Division

More than 400 Chinese volumes were received from the National Library of Beijing in September 1980, bringing the total number of volumes received from that institution since June 1979 to 1,700, mostly as a result of Library of Congress selections from monthly issues of the *Chinese National Bibliography.* Some 138,000 outside library reports were integrated into the Chinese Union Catalog, while more than 95,000 outside library reports were interfiled into the Japanese Union Catalog.

Chi Wang conducted a special research project for the U.S International Communication Agency on

Corrosion Prevention, Inventions and Product Development, Solid Wastes, Solar Energy, and *Children.* Thick printouts from the NRC data base were sent to all state libraries. Machine-readable dissemination included a fresh tape of the NRC data base to Oak Ridge, Tenn., for the DOE/RECON on-line network, and quarterly update tapes of the Cold Regions data base to Santa Monica, Calif., for the SDC/ORBIT on-line service, and to the World Data Center A for Glaciology in Boulder, Colo., and the National Institute of Polar Research in Tokyo, Japan.

Serial and Government Publications Division

The total number of items received increased, partially because of the cooperative and concentrated efforts with the Copyright Office to expedite more vigorously claims for missing issues. Through these efforts, about a 95 percent success rate in claiming was realized. The periodical and Government publication collection totals about two-and-one-half-million pieces with nearly 40,000 pieces in the U.S. Depository Collection and nearly 36,000 microfiche in that collection. Current issues of newspapers are estimated to be at about 1,300,000 issues.

Special Collections

Geography and Map Division

The advent of on-line access to more than 70,000 MARC Map records was the highlight of the second half of fiscal year 1980. This important development marks the beginning of a form of bibliographic control which will continue to have a national and international impact. Since the atlas catalog is also on-line in MARC, and is now input directly by division atlas catalogers, the threshold has finally been crossed between manual control and computerized methods.

To acquaint practicing map librarians with these developments, a cartographic materials processing workshop sponsored by the division with the cooperation of the Automated Systems Office was held on June 16-20. The workshop was divided into two days of lectures and three days of practicum with on-line access to MARC Maps and was attended by some 65 librarians.

Manuscript Division

Several important new collections have been acquired, including the papers of Senator Abraham Ribicoff. Large additions were made to the Margaret Mead Papers, including field notes, and to the papers of Horace and Anne Traubel.

Microfilm editions completed of the division's collections include the Anna Elizabeth Dickinson Papers, 1859-1951 (50 reels), the Jedediah Hotchkiss Papers, 1835-1908 (122 reels), the Edwin McMasters Stanton Papers, 1808-1921 (28 reels), the diaries of Leonard Wood, 1921-1927 (six reels), and the papers of F. David Mathews, 1975-1977 (four reels).

The family correspondence in the William Gibbs McAdoo Papers is now unrestricted.

Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division

A significant achievement of the past year was the preparation of a special audiovisual issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* (Summer/Fall 1980). The issue conveys something of the challenge of archival work and the richness of the Library's holdings in film, radio, television, and sound recordings.

Music Division

A major collection of Arnold Schoenberg correspondence was given to the Library by the composer's son, Lawrence, making the Library's collection of Schoenberg letters now virtually complete. Holograph scores of four shows and two songs by Richard Rodgers were given by the Rodgers estate.

Approximately two-thirds of the copyright filing arrearage of some 300,000 pieces of sheet music was arranged during this period; about one-half was labelled, boxed, and shelved. Sorting and boxing of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge correspondence were completed. Extensive indexes of the Library holding of film music scores were completed. A complete list of all periodicals in the Library related to music, both in the Music Division and outside it, was completed.

Microfilming of all Walter Piston manuscripts (music and literary) and a number of silent film scores was completed. Ongoing filming projects for opera full scores and music publishers' catalogs continued. The Restoration Office has completed watermark studies of all primary and secondary J. S. Bach sources.

Prints and Photographs Division

The division acquired, among more than 90,000 items, a 1930 poster for Agatha Christie's "Black Coffee"; political drawings by Richard Hess, David Levine, Salih Memecam, Edward Sorel, and Saul Steinberg; 208 drawings of the Chicago Conspiracy Trial by courtroom artist Howard Brodie; and master drawings and prints by Emile Bernard, Pierre Bonnard, Edgar Degas, Jules Pascin, and Picasso. Transferred to the division were over 82,000 drawings and printed samples of trademark designs registered for protection in the U.S. Patent Office,

from the beginning of patent protection of trademarks in 1870 through 1910.

The Work Projects Administration collections of more than 1,000 posters has been organized and cataloged. One hundred and thirty-five photographs were added to the Master Photographs Collection, which included a W. H. Jackson album of Mexican photographs and examples of work by Bill Brandt and Albert Renger-Patzsch.

New publications which utilized the collections were *Photographs for the Tsar, Epic of Flight,* and *The Middle East in Pictures, 1883-1934. Subject Headings Used in the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division,* consisting of about 3,500 subjects and cross-references, is for sale from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service.

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

In June, the last—and very substantial—portion of the Lessing Rosenwald Collection, including 5,000 reference books and books not given during his lifetime, arrived in the division. The collection in its entirety is now available for consultation. As a means of honoring Lessing Rosenwald and pointing out the rich scholarly potential of his collection, the Center for the Book and the division on May 30-31 jointly sponsored a symposium on the illustrated book. Scholars from various disciplines gathered to talk about discoveries they had made—and others could make—in the books and manuscripts in the Rosenwald Collection. The Center for the Book will publish the papers in a volume dedicated to Mr. Rosenwald's memory.

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